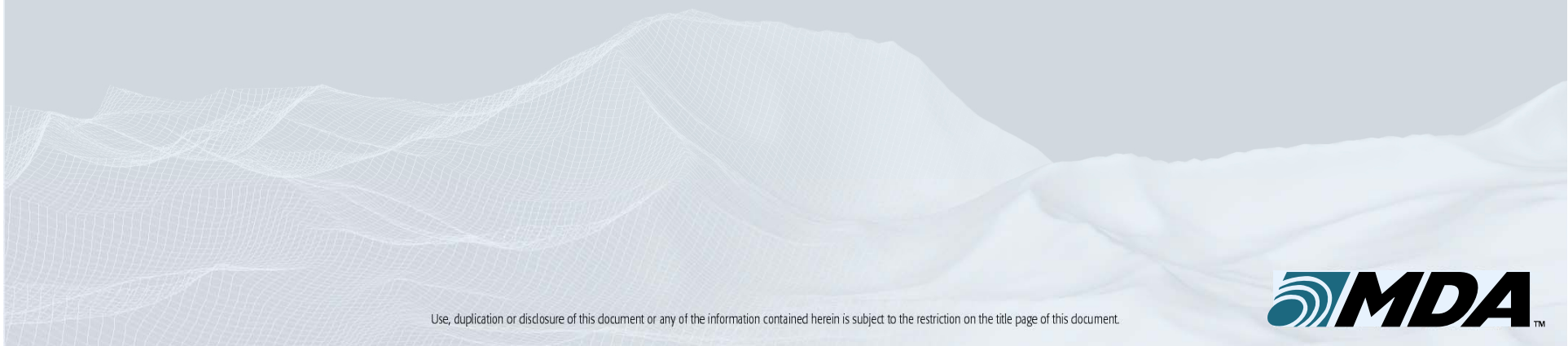




RADARSAT-2

Program Update

20 September 2007



Use, duplication or disclosure of this document or any of the information contained herein is subject to the restriction on the title page of this document.





CSA-MDA Public-Private Partnership

Objectives

- Provide SAR data continuity from RADARSAT-1
- Meet user needs for new applications opportunities
- Maintain Canada's position in the commercialization, utilization and development of advanced operational SAR capabilities

Roles

MDA-GSI

- Design Authority
- Will own and operate RADARSAT-2
- MDA-GSI will sell and distribute RADARSAT-2 SAR imagery worldwide

CSA

- Technical expertise and Interface with other Canadian Government Departments
- CSA's contribution will allow access to the SAR imagery required by the Canadian Government User Departments

Spacecraft



ABLE
Engineering a PSI Company

**Extensible Support
Structure (ESS)**



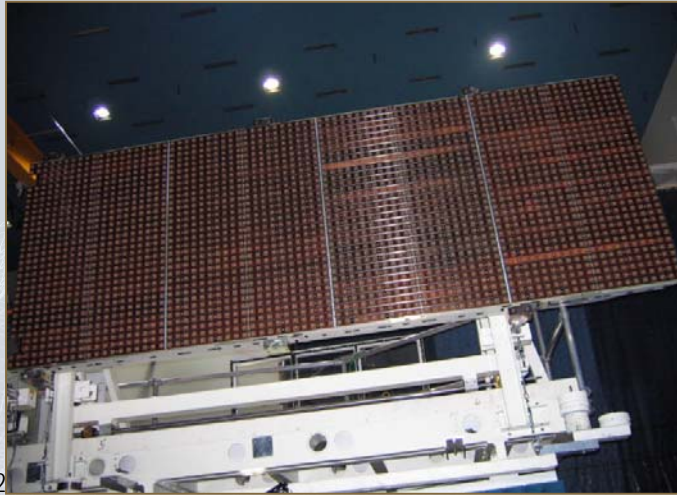
MDA

SAR Antenna and Sensor Electronics



Alenia
AEROSPAZIO
Divisione Spazio

Bus and Solar Arrays



MDA

RADARSAT-2 Imaging Modes

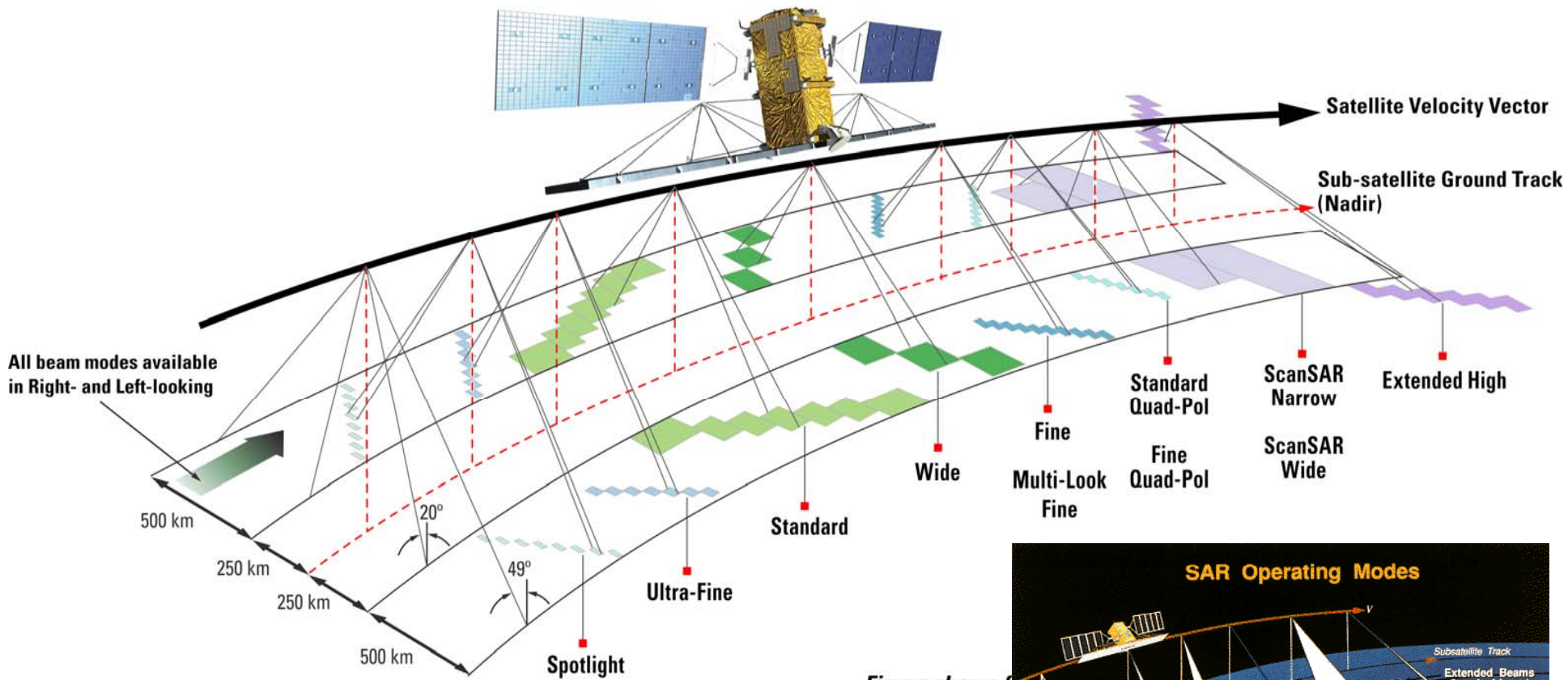
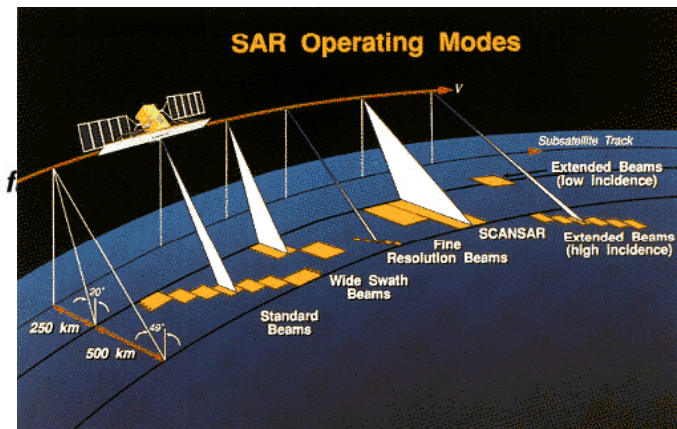
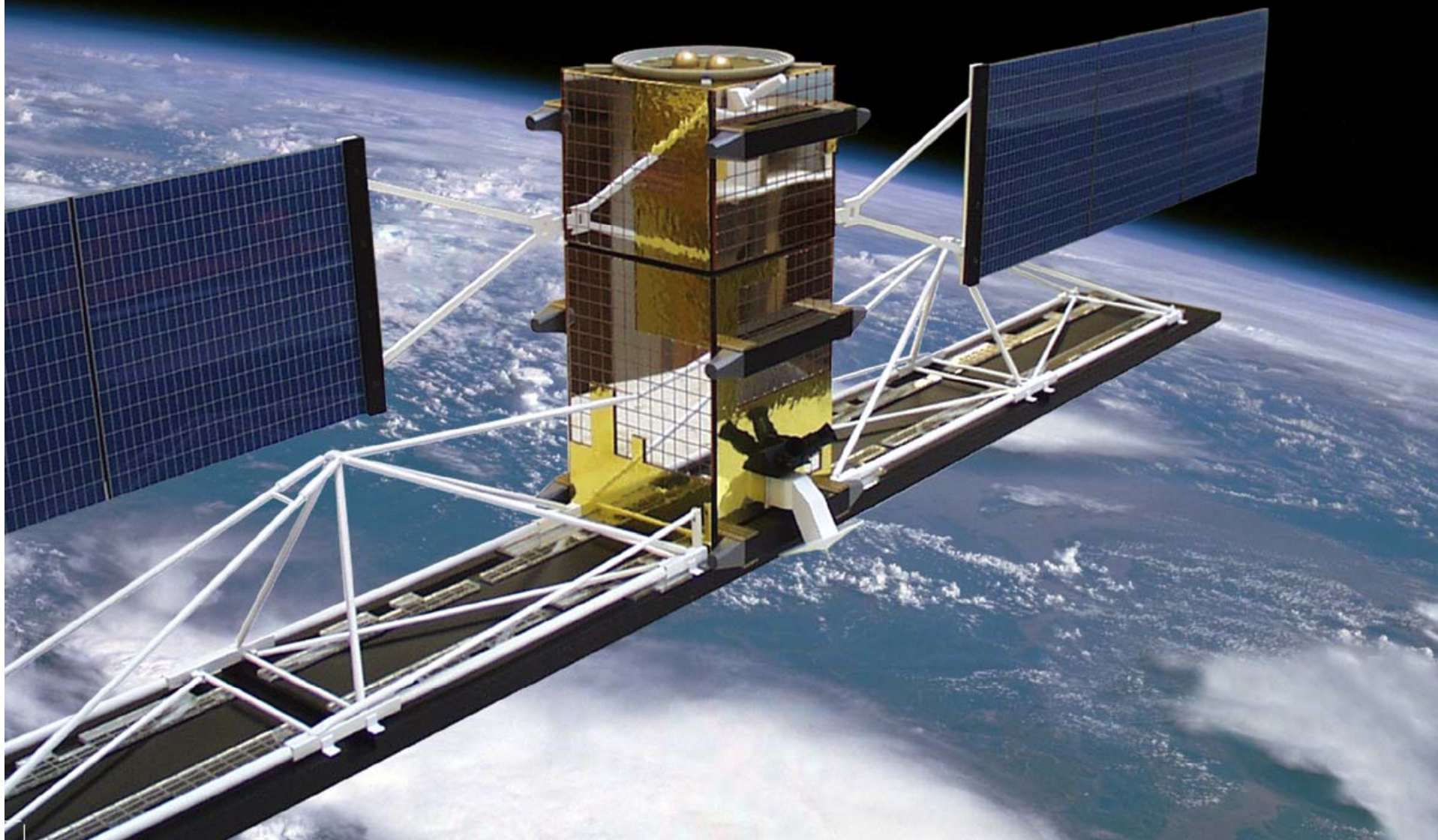


Figure shows f



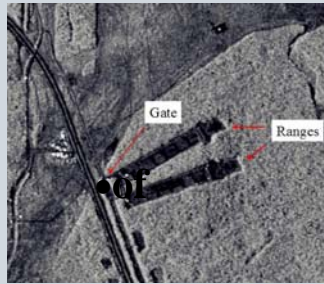
Operational Performance



RADARSAT-2 Daily Volume of Data

The spacecraft can provide as much as 315 minutes of imaging time each day. Therefore, enough image data could be acquired and downloaded in a single day to support all the following tasks:

- Acquire 320,000 sq. km. UltraFine beam (3-meter resolution) imagery in support of targeting



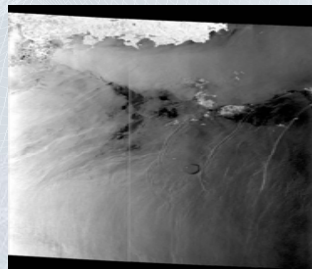
An area equivalent to the size of the state of New Mexico

- Acquire 9,100,000 sq. km. of Wide beam (25-meter resolution) imagery in support of wide area surveillance



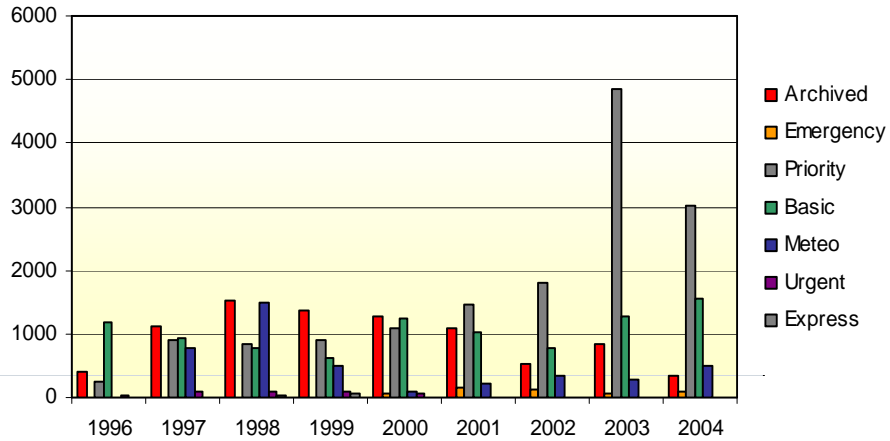
An area equivalent to the size of the United States of America

- Acquire 25,000,000 sq. km. Of ScanSAR (100-meter resolution) imagery in support of ocean surveillance



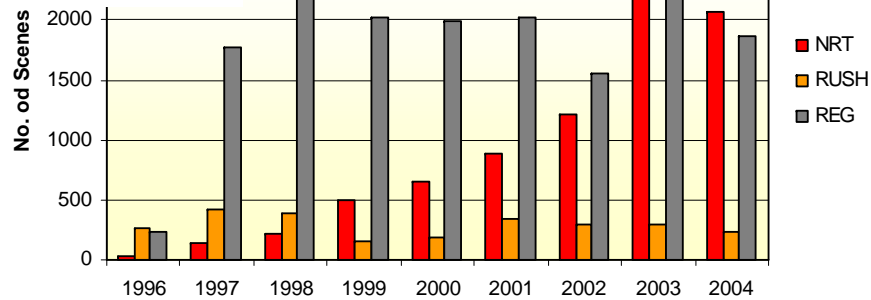
An area equivalent to 25% the size of the Atlantic Ocean

Planning & Delivery Timelines

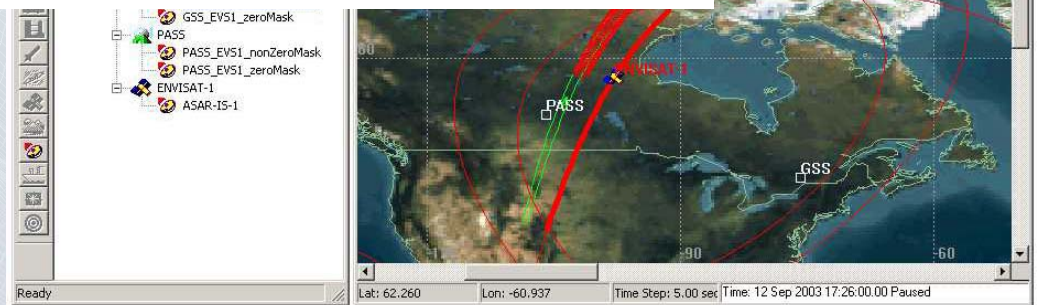


- RADARSAT 1 experiences shows increasing demand for rapid planning and data delivery
- New planning tools and procedures reduce planning lead time to 12 hours (routine) and 3 hours (emergency)
- Near real time delivery target is 15 minutes

Planning

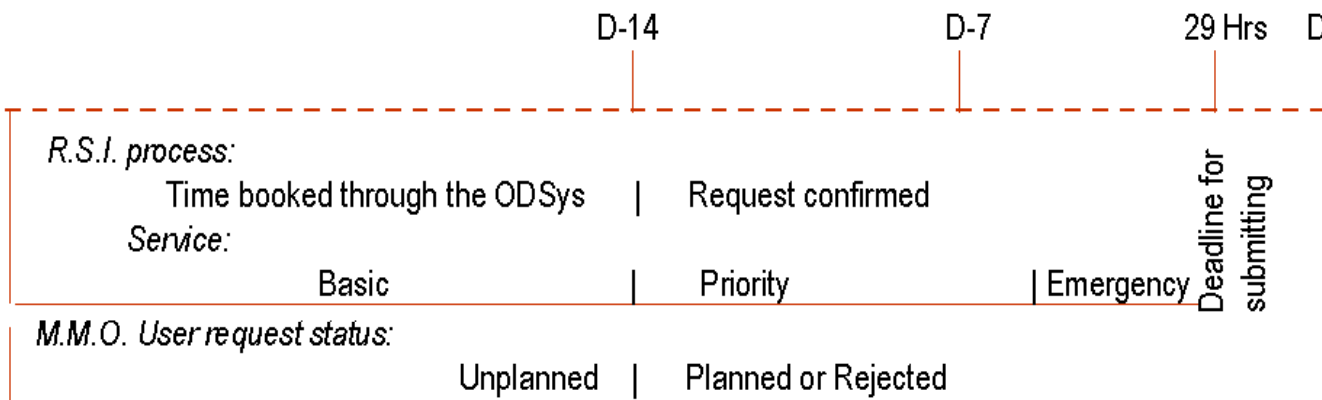


Processing

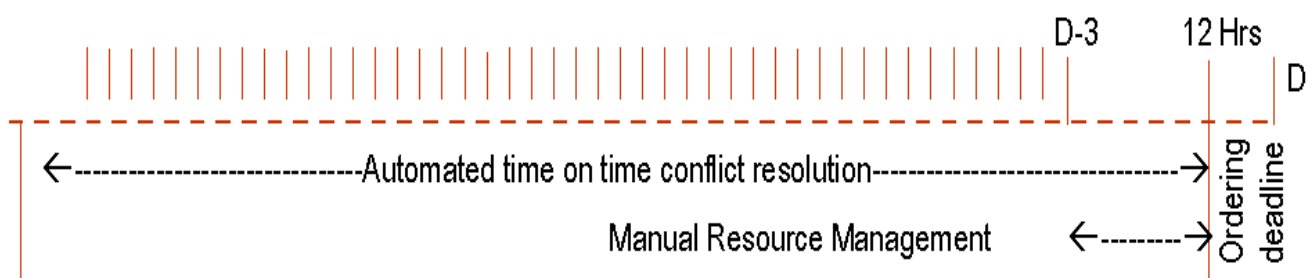


Improved Planning, Ordering and Tasking Timelines

RADARSAT-1



RADARSAT-2



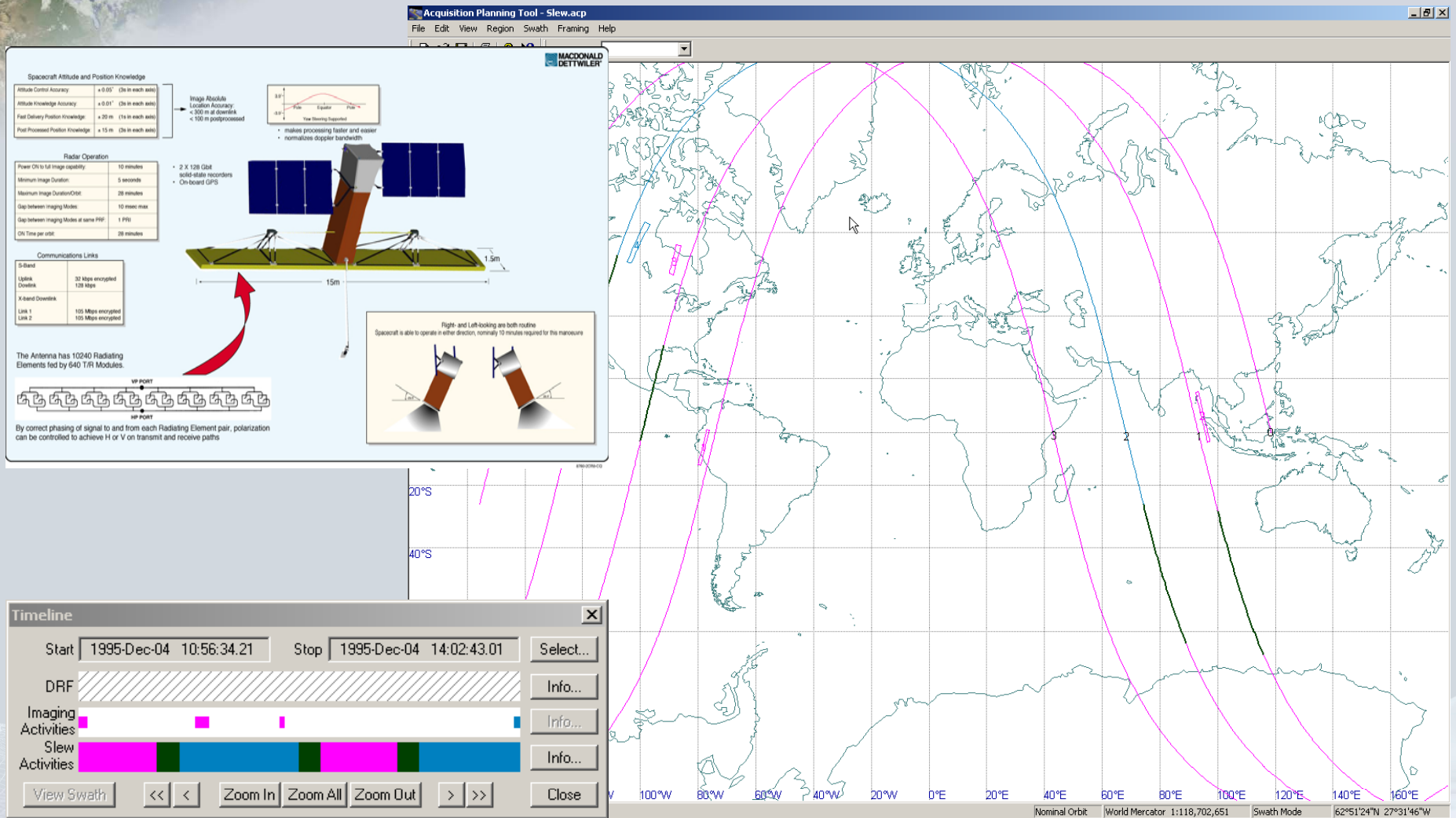
Before D-3 Commit Time:

- Higher priority requests bump lower priority
- Requests of equal priority are first come first served

After D-3 Commit time

- New requests on best effort basis
- All planned requests are protected except for emergencies

Slew Plan Visualisation



Global Data Access via Solid State Recorder



- The SSR allows images to be acquired anywhere throughout the orbit & randomly selected for downlinking
- Solid-state recorders have a memory of 305 Gbits (EOL) and addressable data retrieval

Product Format and Specifications

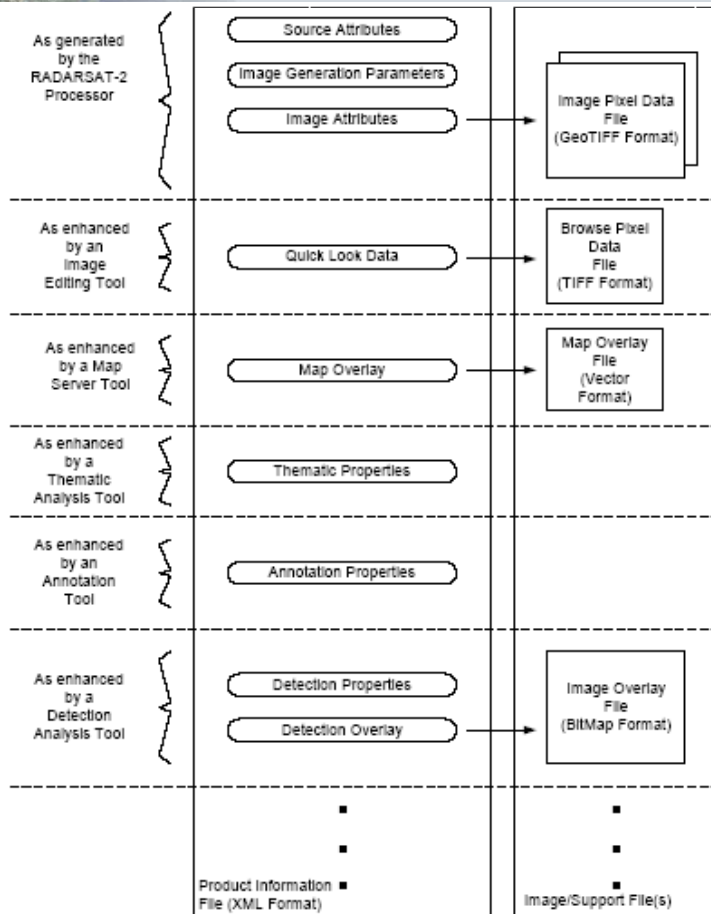


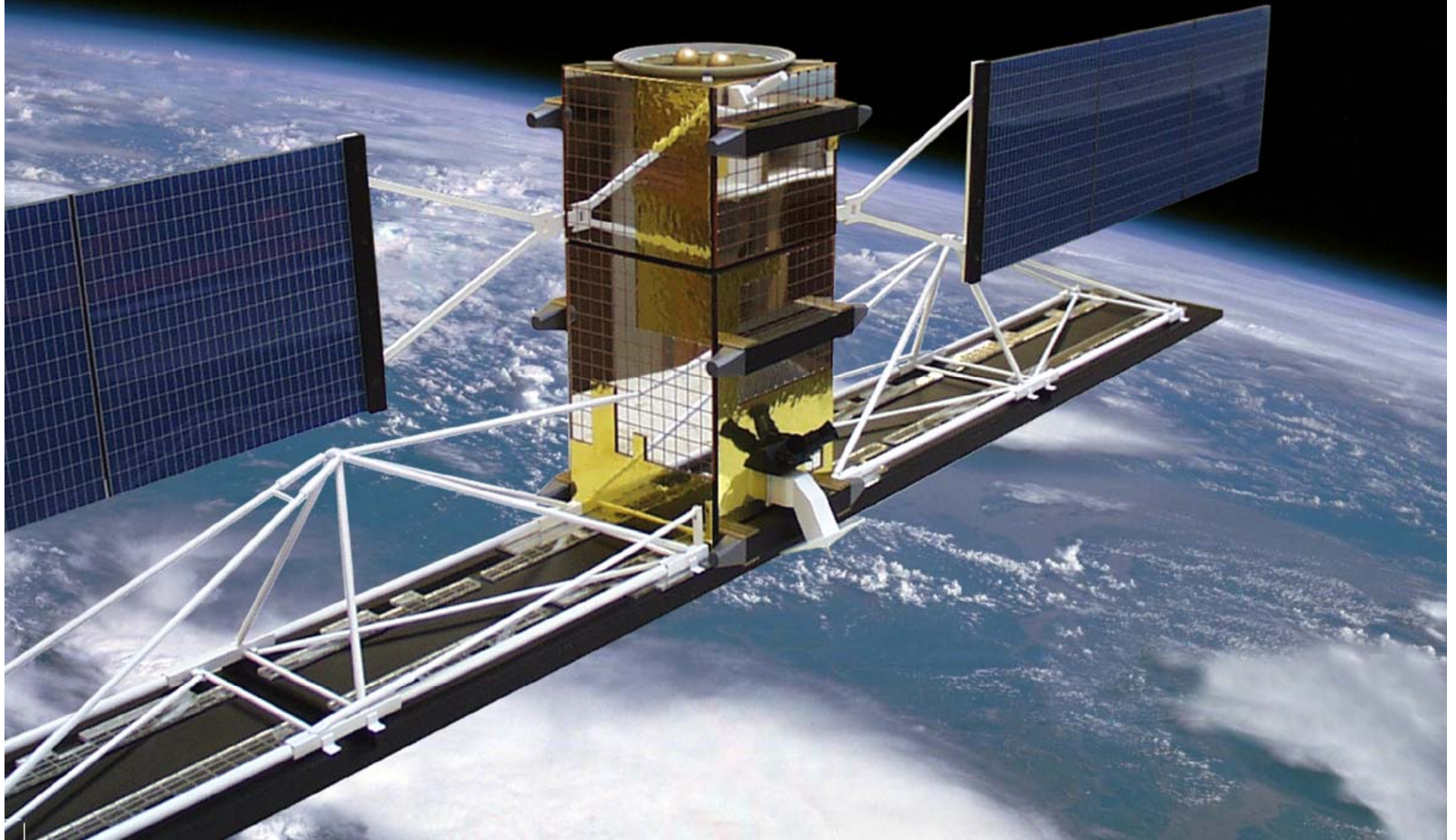
Figure 3-1 Product Format Concept

- Image product will be delivered as GeoTIFF
- The Meta-Data file will follow Extensible Markup Language (XML) format, which is widely used for database and computer communication applications.
- RAW data will be archived in FRED format

Available online:

- http://www.radarsat2.info/application/51-2713-RSAT-2%20ProductFormatDefinition-Iss1_5.pdf

New Imaging Modes



RADARSAT-2 Polarization Diversity

RADARSAT-2 supports a variety of polarization modes that dramatically increase per pixel information content

Multipolarization:

Selective Single Polarization

- -22 dB NESZ (nominal)



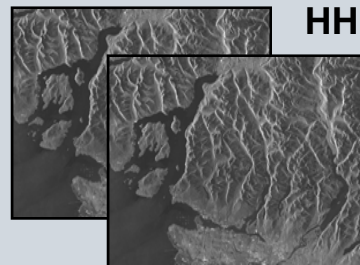
HH or VV
or HV



Will enable better discrimination and recognition of objects on the ground and improved classification capability--complementing high-res optical sensors

Selective Dual Polarization

- -23 dB NESZ (nominal)



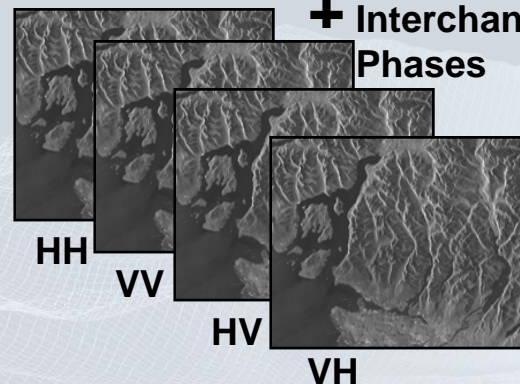
HH or VV

HV or VH



Polarimetry

- -30 dB NESZ (nominal)
- relative phase error 5°



+ Interchannel Phases



Provides for unsupervised classification and for much stronger inferences on
 (1) target identification,
 (2) change detection, and
 (3) land cover type (surface moisture, roughness, vegetation cover)

Beam Mode Ratios

Table 3-1: RADARSAT-2 Beam Mode Characteristics

Beam Mode Type	Operating Mode	Polarization Options	Elevation Angles	Incidence Angles	Noise-Equivalent Sigma-Zero	Ground Resolution (Rng x Az) (m)	# of Looks Range X Azimuth (grnd.rng. prod)	Swath Width	Max Acquisition Area Per Orbit (sq km)
Spotlight	Spotlight	HH or VV	26°-47°	30°-55°	-21±4 dB	2.0-3.3 x 0.8	1x1	20 km	21170
Standard Quad-Pol	Polarimetric Stripmap	HH+HH + VV+VH	18°-36°	20°-41°	-31±2 dB	22.3-28.6 x 7.9	1x1	25 km	177500
Fine Quad-Pol	Polarimetric Stripmap	HH+HH + VV+VH	18°-36°	20°-41°	-28±2 dB	8.4-16.0 x 7.9	1x1	25 km	177500
UltraFine	Dual-Receive Stripmap	HH or HV or VV or VH	26°-43°	30°-40°	-21±2 dB	2.5-3.4 x 3.0	1x1	20 km	115400
Multi-Look Fine	Dual-Receive Stripmap	HH or HV or VV or VH	26°-43°	30°-50°	-20±2 dB	7.4-9.1 x 7.9	2x2	50 km	419700
ScanSAR Wide	ScanSAR	HH+HV or VV+VH	18°-42°	20°-49°	-23±2 dB	82-183 x 90-113	4x2	500 km	5628000
ScanSAR Narrow	ScanSAR	HH+HV or VV+VH	18°-40°	20°-46°	-23±2 dB	43-91 x 46-77	2x2	300 km	3376800
Standard	Stripmap	HH+HV or VV+VH	18°-42°	20°-49°	-24±2 dB	19.2-29.2 x 25.6	1x4	100 km	1125600

Image Comparison



• Fine

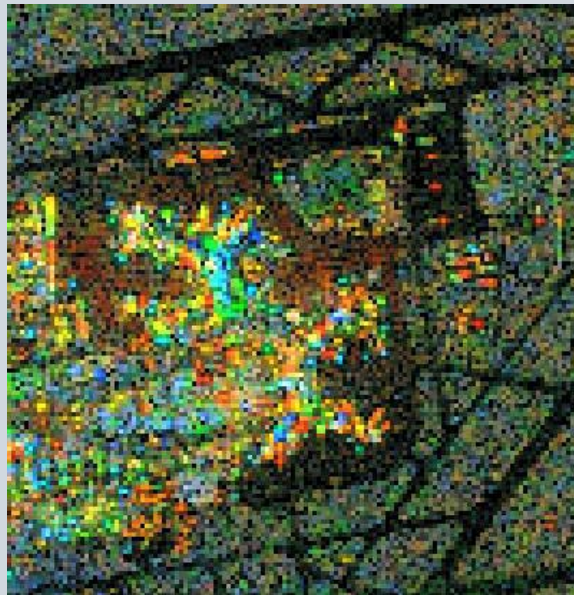
• Multi Fine

• Ultra Fine

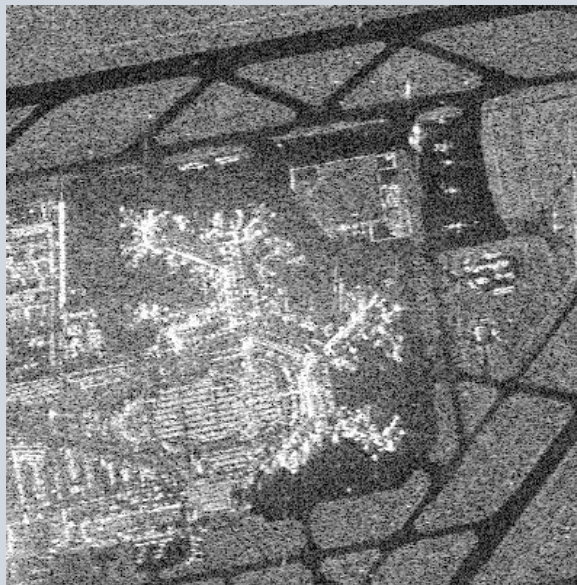
• Spotlight

Data Fusion: Polarimetric and Higher Resolution Single-pol Data

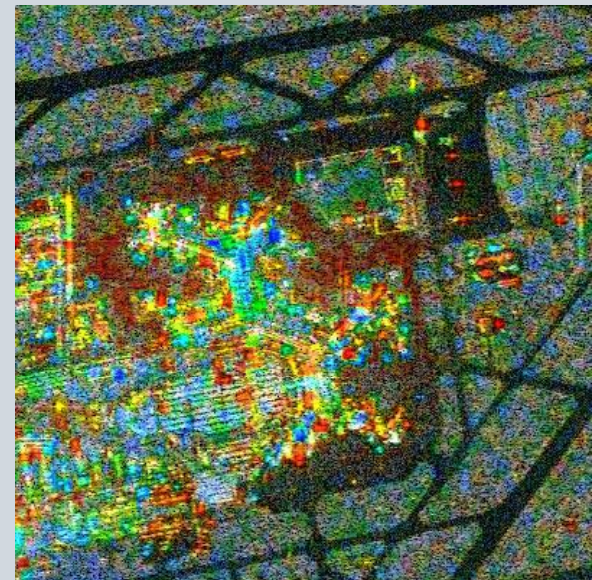
Interpretation of polarimetric data and polarimetric change detection will benefit from fusion with higher resolution single-polarization data



RADARSAT-2 Quad-Fine
polarimetric image
(~9m resolution,
 α -angle representation)



RADARSAT-2 Ultra-Fine
single-polarization image
(~3m resolution, HH)



Result of sharpening
polarimetric data with
higher resolution image

RADARSAT-2 Customised Imaging Modes

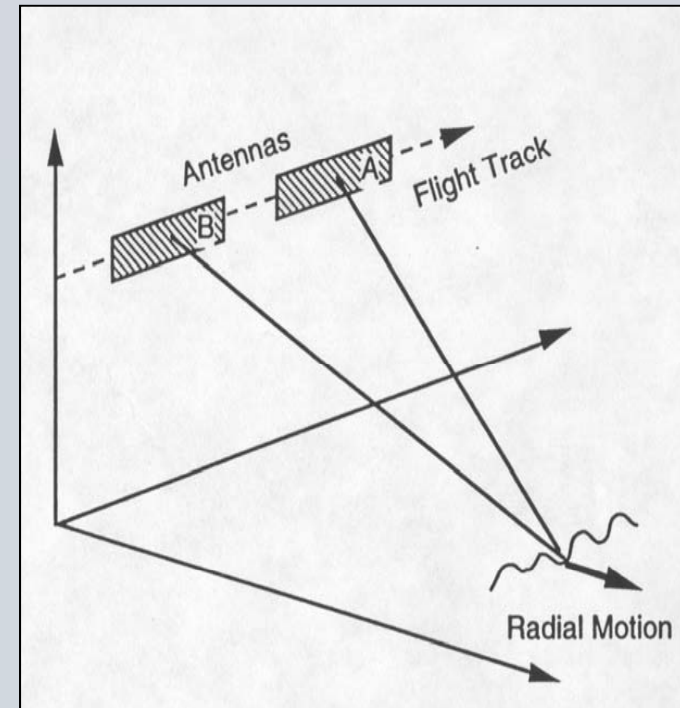
The re-configurable design of the RADARSAT-2 payload permits programming of new imaging modes tailored to customers requirements.

- Re-configurable parameters
 - Resolution
 - Incidence angle
 - Polarization
 - Swath width
- New imaging modes are subject to power, noise level and data rate constraints
- Possible example additions to RADARSAT-2 standard offering:
 - Higher resolution polarimetric mode (reduced coverage)
 - Hybrid look-ahead, look-behind modes (ultrafine + polarimetric?)
- The capability to re-configure has major implications on maintaining critical performance as the system ages

Advance Modes

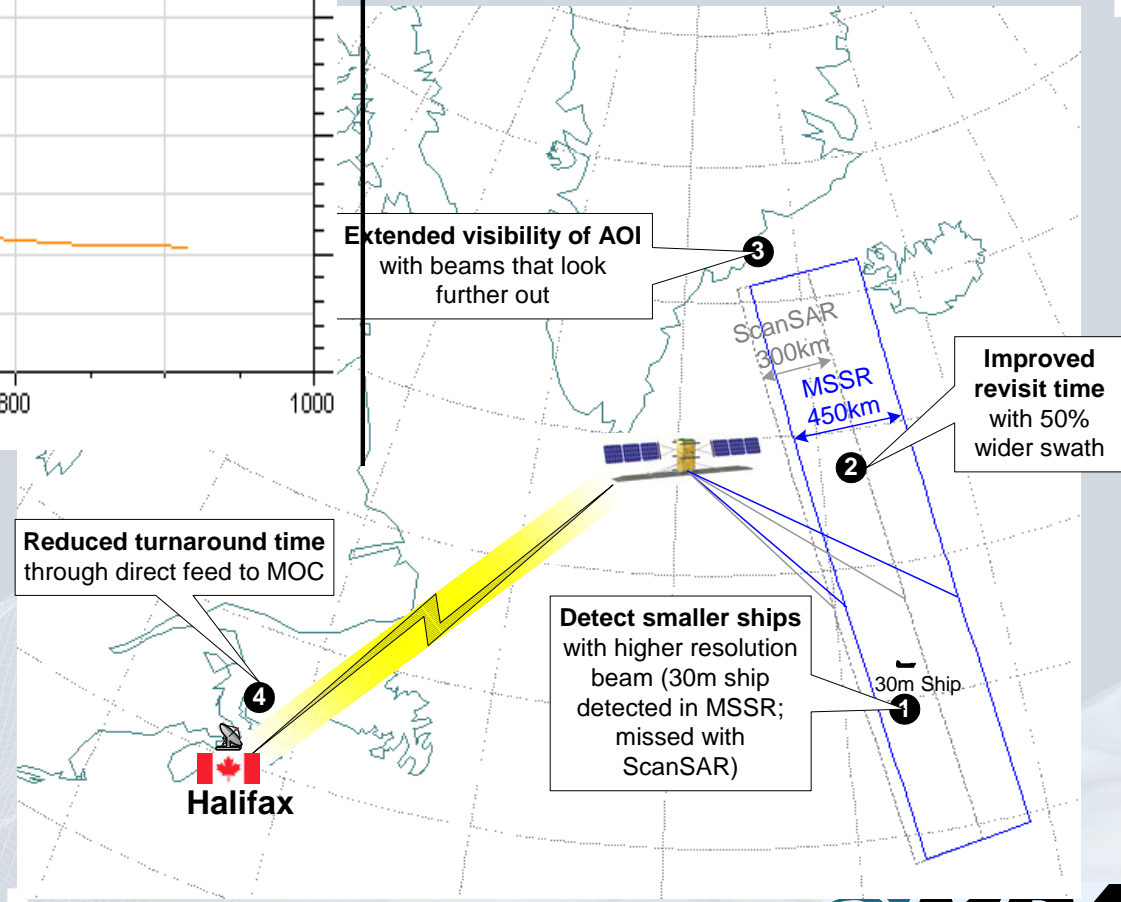
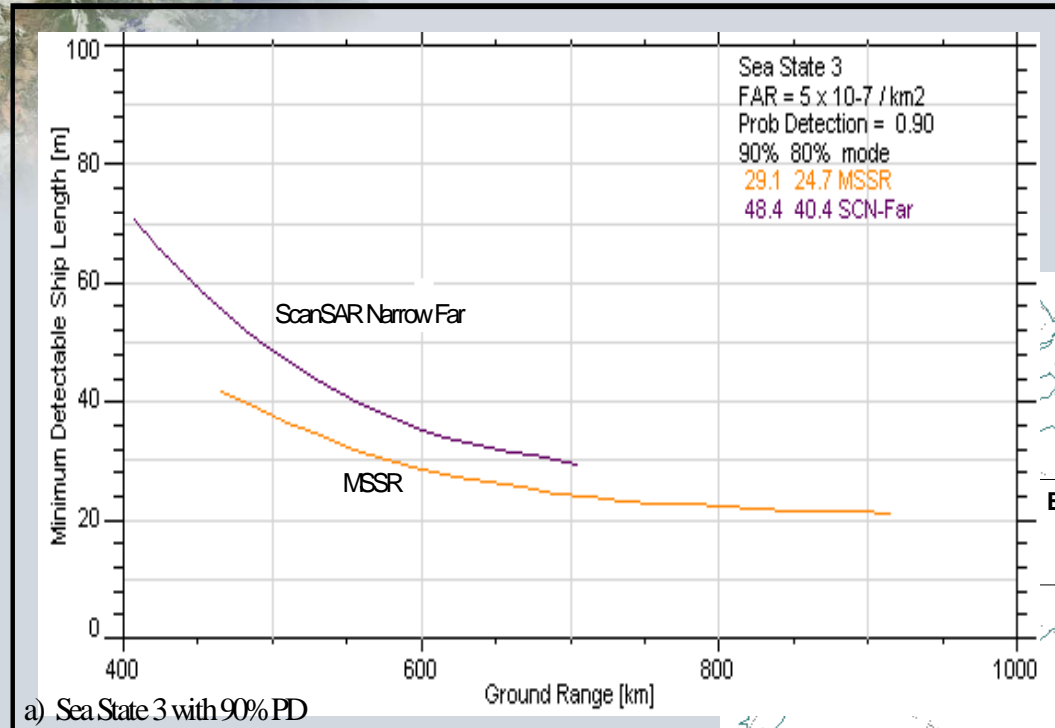
Moving Object Detection Experiment (MODEX)

- MODEX has been implemented as an experimental mode
- MODEX is essentially Along Track Interferometry (ATI) which provides measurements of the radial velocity of targets
- Applications:
 - vehicles/ships: studies indicate a minimum detectable speed of ~ 5 m/s
 - ocean currents: analysis suggests that speeds to 0.25 m/s at 100 m resolution cells can be obtained



Split-antenna ATI concept

MSSR Concept



•MSSR concept improves target detection while retaining wide area coverage

Maritime Surveillance

Point Cibles OMW Targets

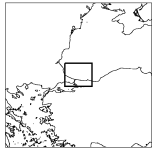
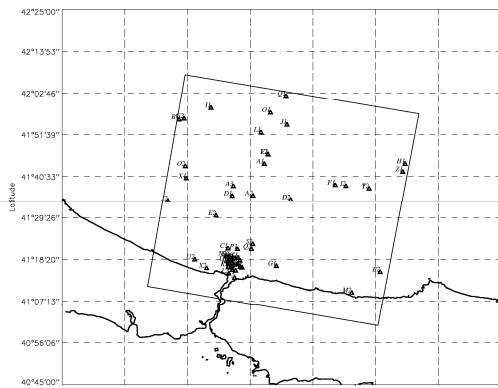
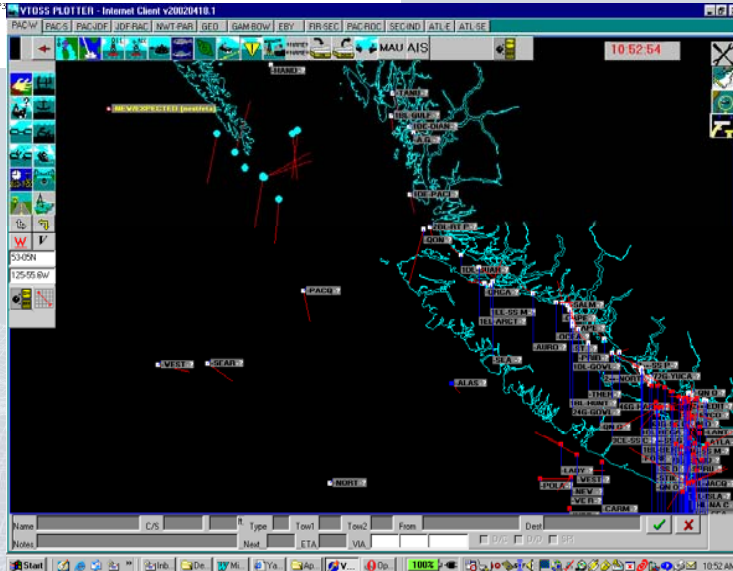


Image Information d'Image
 Satellite : RSAT-1
 Image Type : SGF
 Mode : Single Beam
 Beam / Focalpoint : S5
 Scaling LUT : SEA
 Date : 04-06-28 02:08:1999
 Filename : m0191983-01

Status: Δ confirmed
 + unknown



Satlantic

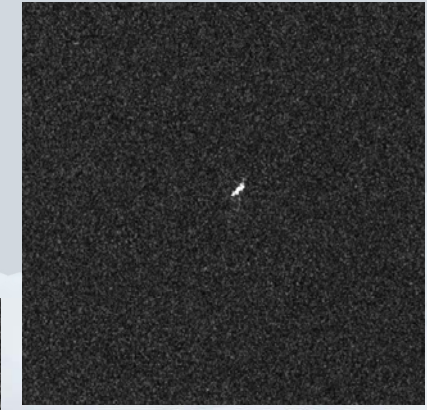
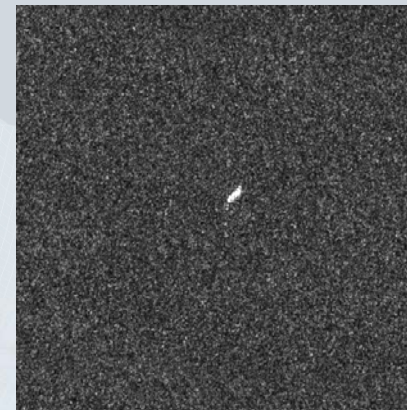


Key Improvements

- Tasking & delivery enhancements
- Multi Polarized data
- Improved geolocation accuracy
- MSSR mode



HH



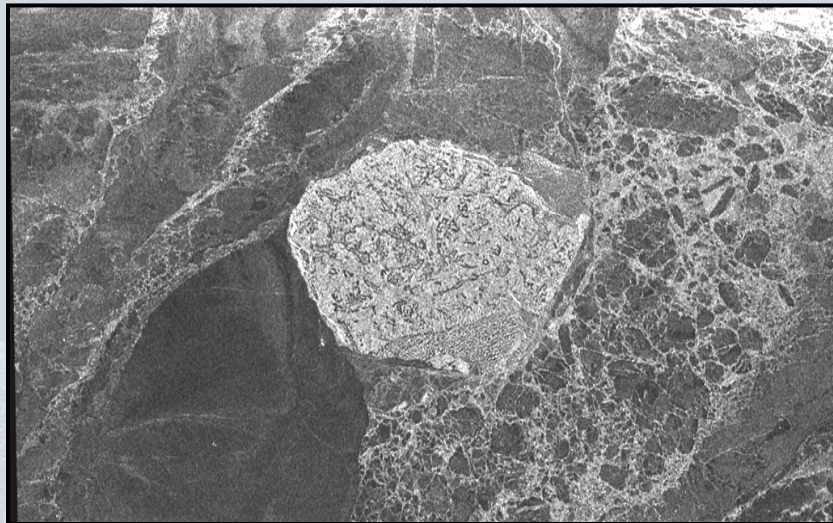
Ice Monitoring

Key Improvements

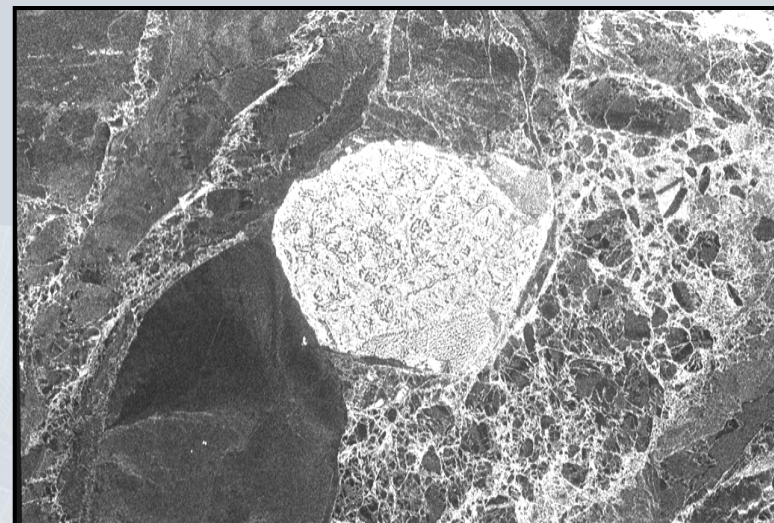
- Tasking & delivery enhancements
- Multi Polarized data
- Improved geolocation accuracy
- MSSR



HH

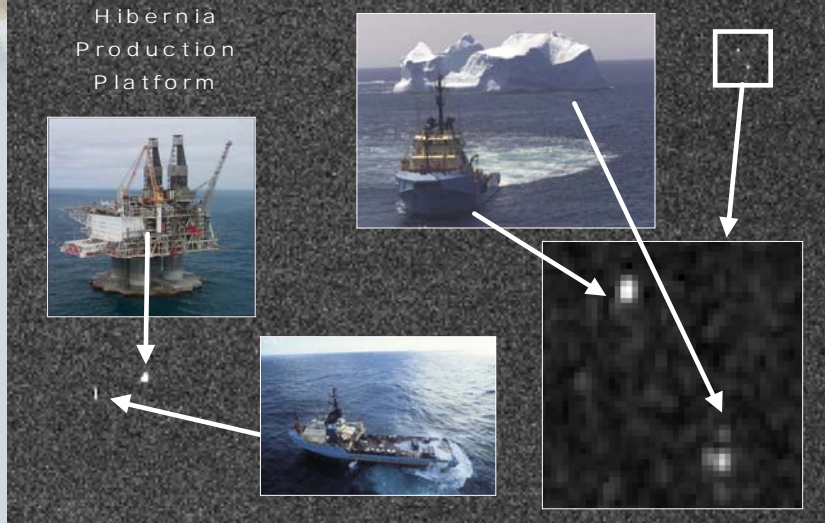


HV

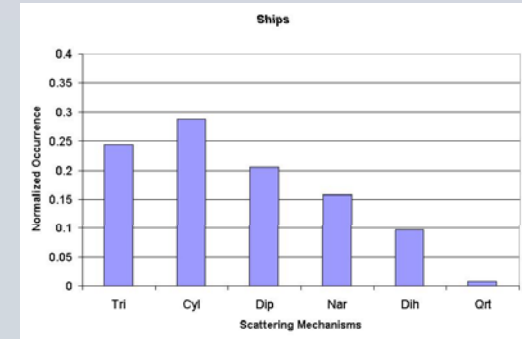
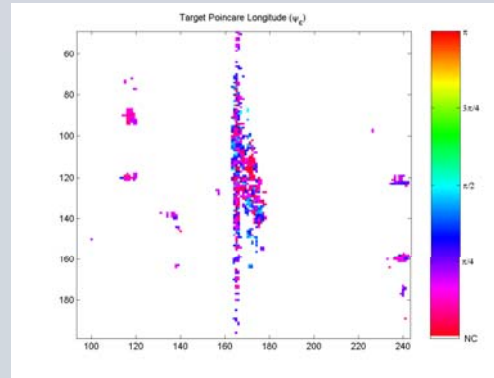


Maritime Surveillance: Polarimetric Marine Target Analysis

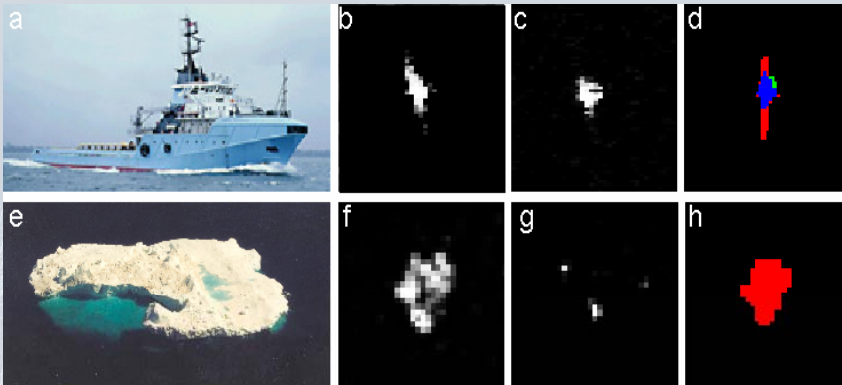
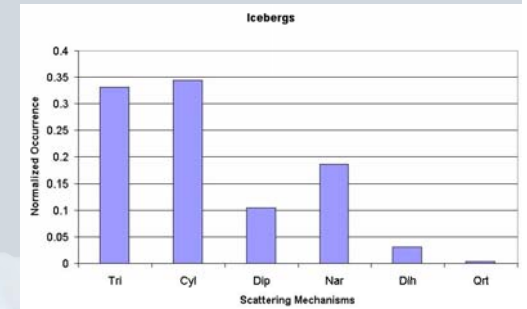
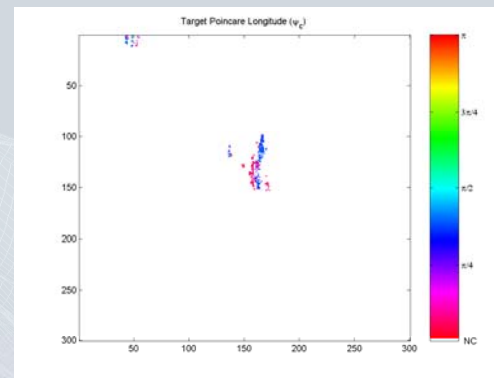
© 2000 Canadian Space Agency, Canadian Ice Service



Ship Dominant Scattering Mechanism Trihedral, Cylinder, Dipole



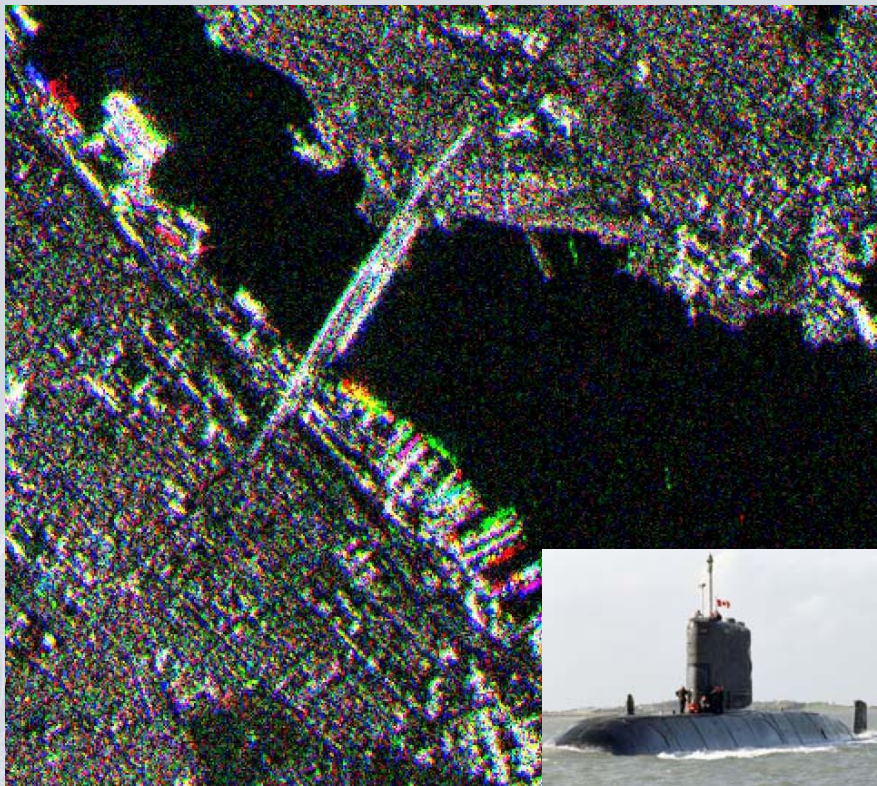
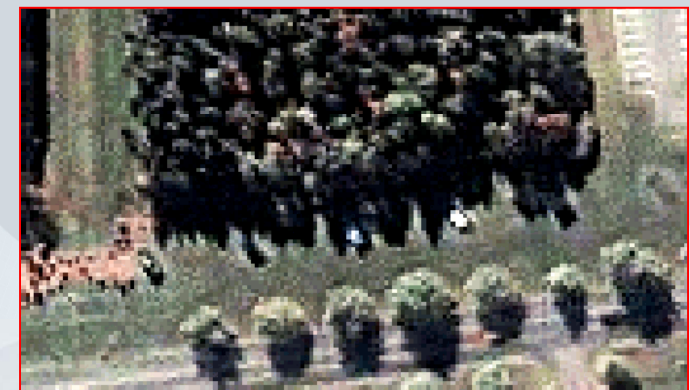
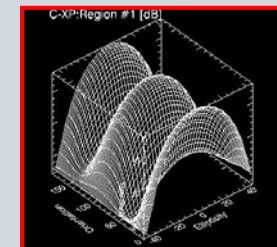
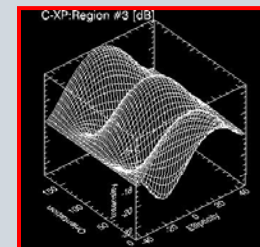
Iceberg Dominant Scattering Mechanism Trihedral, Cylinder



Defence

Key Improvements

- Higher spatial resolution
- Polarimetric capability
- Tasking & delivery enhancements

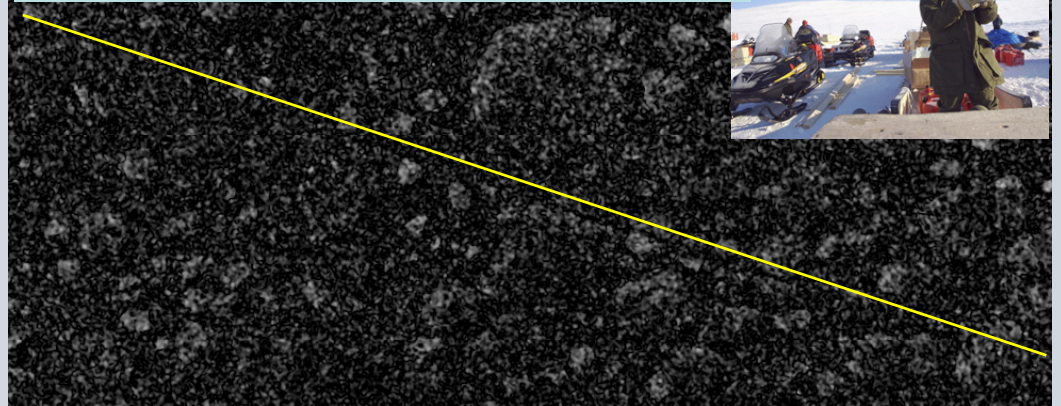


INSAR Techniques

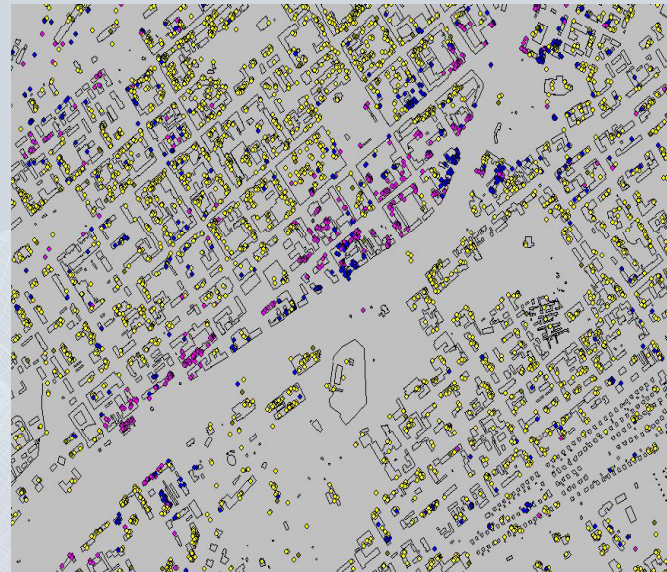
Key Improvements

- Orbit knowledge and control of RADARSAT-2.
- High resolution data
- Multi Polarized data
 - Polarimetry may shorten the time required to acquire a reliable PSINSAR stack, for RADARSAT-1 this is currently 1-year (15 images).
 - Polarimetry provides additional tools for testing the stability of and classifying persistent scatterers

Coherence Change Detection



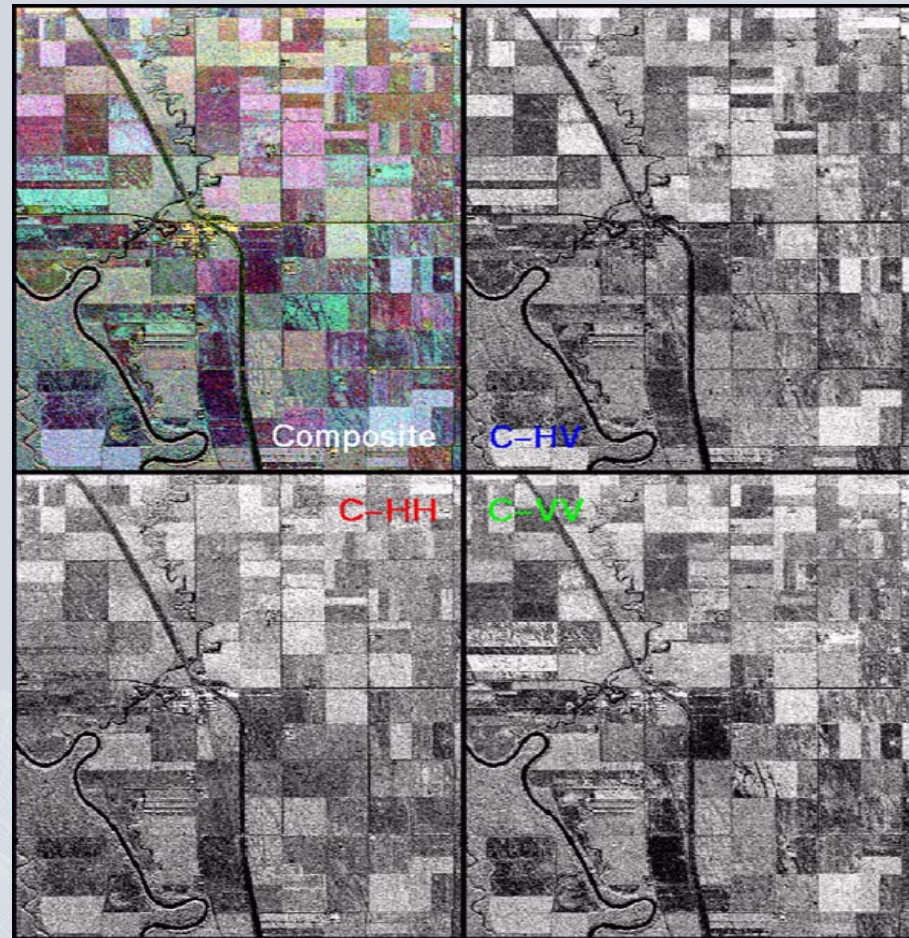
Subsidence



Agriculture

Key Improvements

- Multi Polarized data
- Polarimetry
- Higher spatial resolution





Bus Delivery

Testing

SAR Integration

System Level Test

Solar Array
Integration

Environment
Testing

Appendage
Deployments

Final Integrated
System Test

Operations
Validation

Pack & Ship to
Launch Site

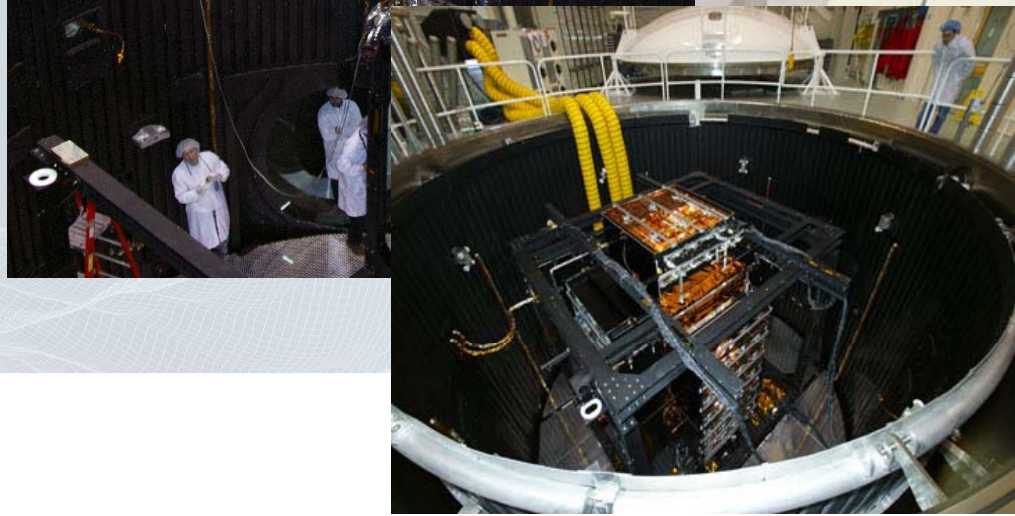
Launch

S/C Operational



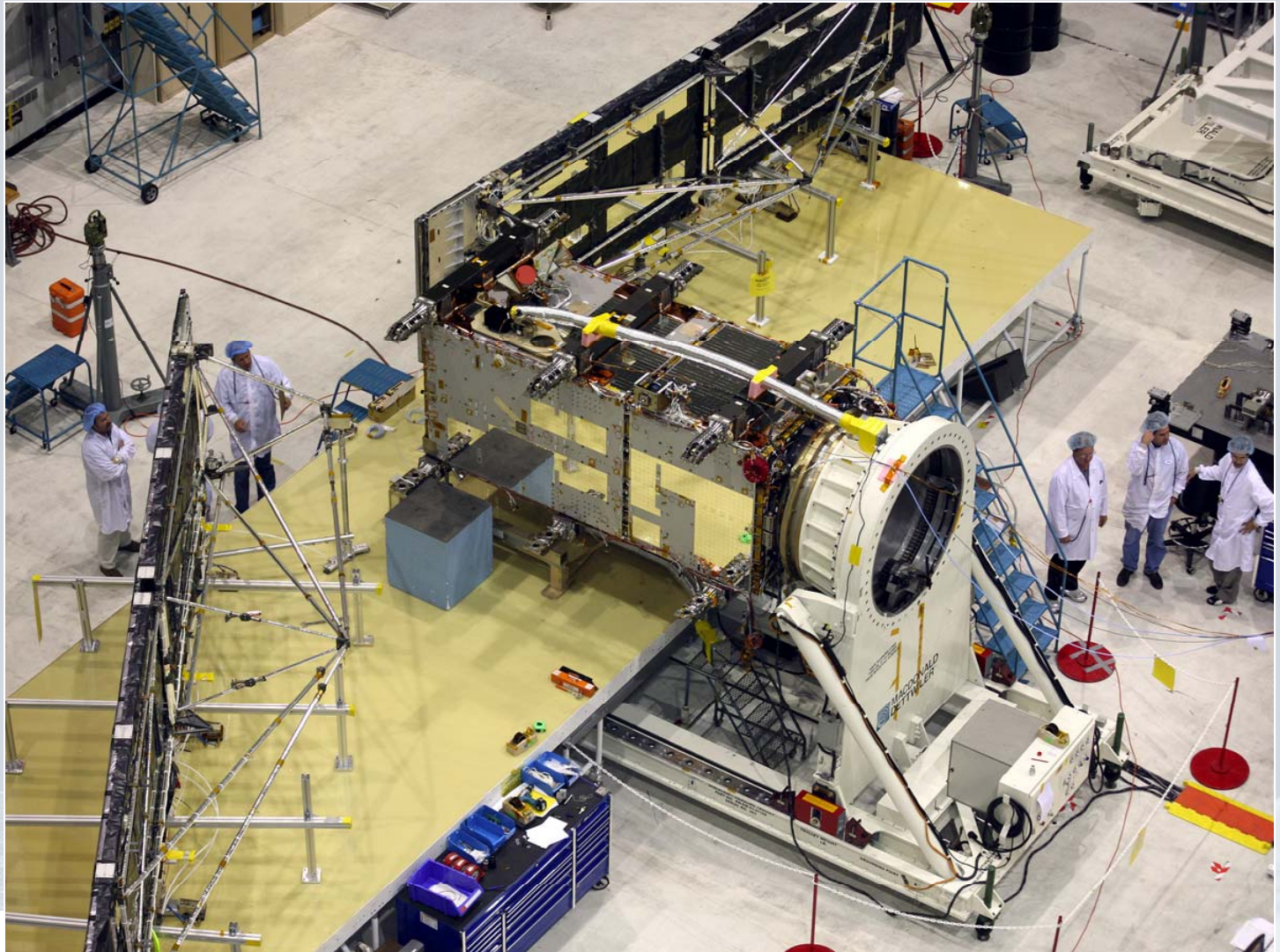


Bus Delivery
Testing
SAR Integration
System Level Test
Solar Array Integration
Environment Testing
Appendage Deployments
Final Integrated System Test
Operations Validation
Pack & Ship to Launch Site
Launch
S/C Operational



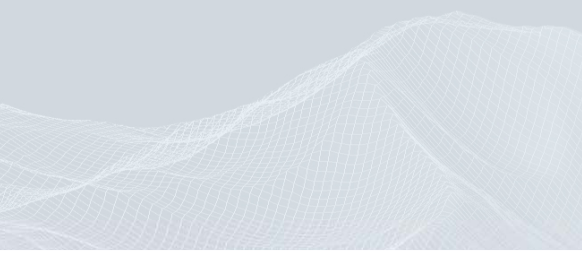


Bus Delivery
Testing
SAR Integration
System Level Test
Solar Array Integration
Environment Testing
Appendage Deployments
Final Integrated System Test
Operations Validation
Pack & Ship to Launch Site
Launch
S/C Operational



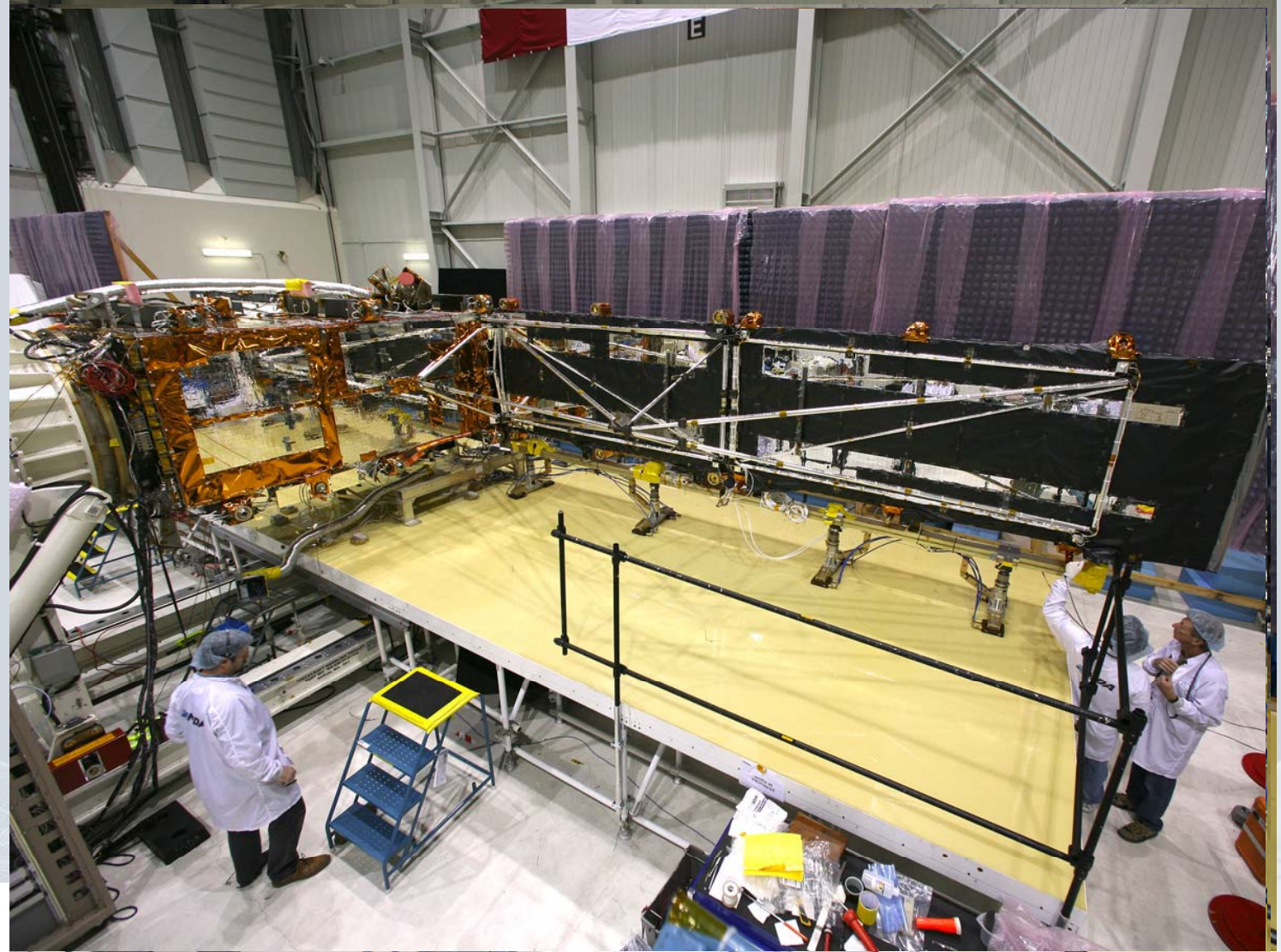


Bus Delivery
Testing
SAR Integration
System Level Test
Solar Array Integration
Environment Testing
Appendage Deployments
Final Integrated System Test
Operations Validation
Pack & Ship to Launch Site
Launch
S/C Operational



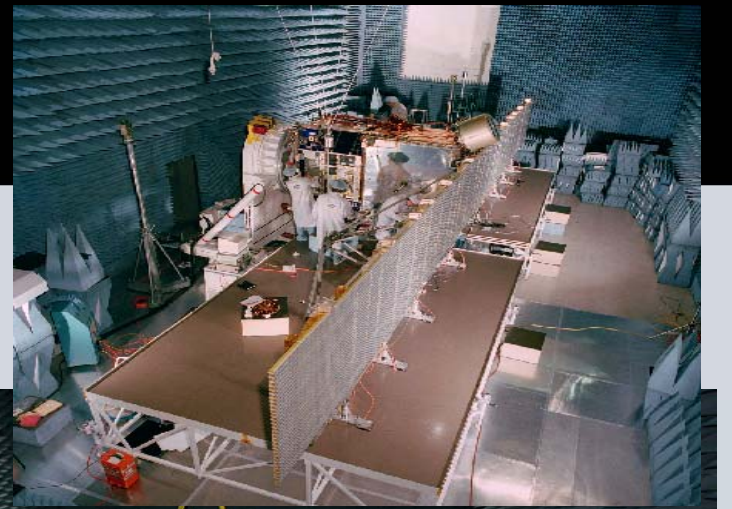


Bus Delivery
Testing
SAR Integration
System Level Test
Solar Array Integration
Environment Testing
Appendage Deployments
Final Integrated System Test
Operations Validation
Pack & Ship to Launch Site
Launch
S/C Operational





Bus Delivery
Testing
SAR Integration
System Level Test
Solar Array Integration
Environment Testing
Appendage Deployments
Final Integrated System Test
Operations Validation
Pack & Ship to Launch Site
Launch
S/C Operational



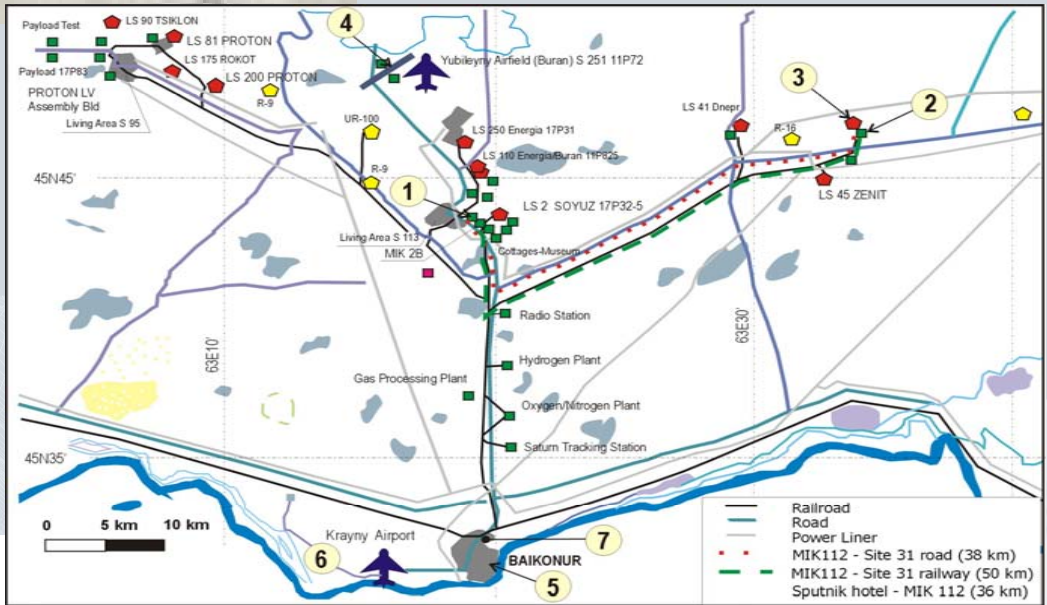


Bus Delivery
Testing
SAR Integration
System Level Test
Solar Array Integration
Environment Testing
Appendage Deployments
Final Integrated System Test
Operations Validation
Pack & Ship to Launch Site
Launch
S/C Operational





- Bus Delivery
- Testing
- SAR Integration
- System Level Test
- Solar Array Integration
- Environment Testing
- Appendage Deployments
- Final Integrated System Test
- Operations Validation
- Pack & Ship to Launch Site**
- Launch
- S/C Operational



- | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Site 112 – STARSEM Payload Processing Facilities | 4 Yubileyny airport | 7 Sputnik hotel |
| 2 Site 31 – MIK40: Launch vehicle assembly hall | 5 Baikonur city | |
| 3 Site 31 – Launch Pad # 6 and associated facilities | 6 Krayny airport | |



Bus Delivery
Testing
SAR Integration
System Level Test
Solar Array Integration
Environment Testing
Appendage Deployments
Final Integrated System Test
Operations Validation
Pack & Ship to Launch Site
Launch
S/C Operational



Orbit Parameters

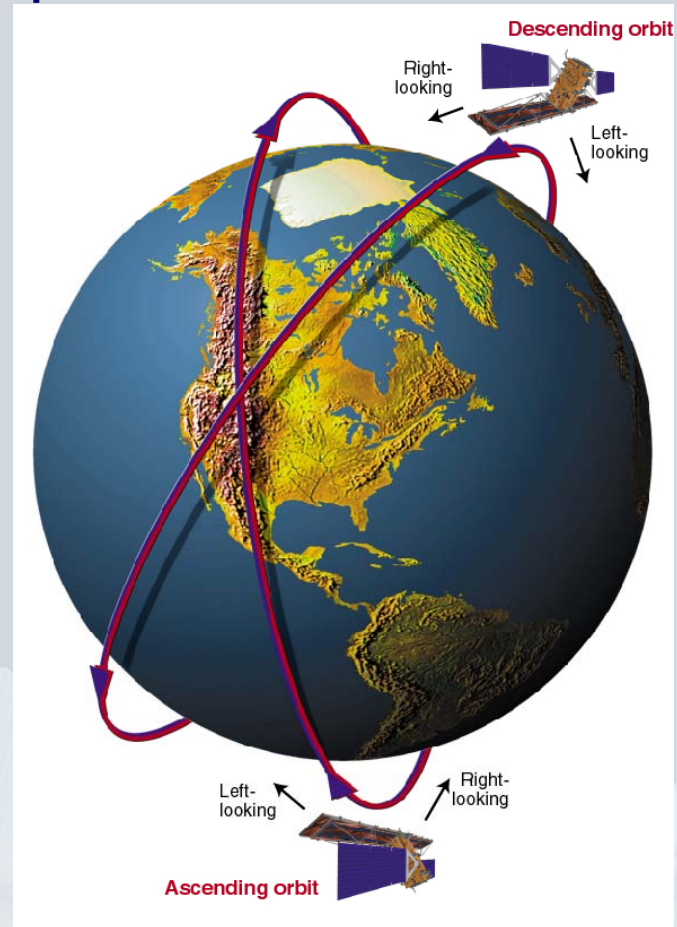
RADARSAT-2 will operate in an orbit identical as RADARSAT-1 except for a 180° offset in time

ORBIT CHARACTERISTICS

Altitude (average)	798 km
Inclination	98.6 degrees
Period	100.7 minutes
Ascending node	18 hrs (\pm 15 min)
Sun-synchronous	14 orbits per day
Repeat cycle	24 days

COVERAGE ACCESS USING 500 KM SWATH WIDTH

North of 70°	Daily
North of 48°	Every 1-2 days
Equator	Every 2-3 days



Canadian Ground Segment Locations



**MDA/GSI
Vancouver
Order Handling** ★

**CSA Saskatoon
TT&C**

**CCRS Prince Albert
Receiving Station**

**CSA/MDA St-Hubert
Mission Control
and TT&C**

Gatineau

CCRS Receiving Station and MDA production

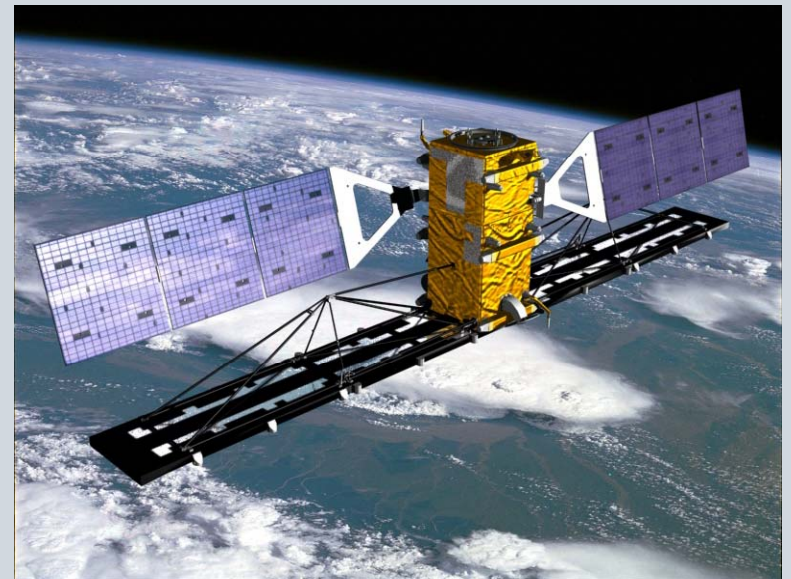
Thank You !



Geospatial Services

13800 Commerce Parkway
Richmond, British Columbia
Canada V6V 2J3

Tel.: +1 604 231 5000
Fax: +1 604 231 4900
Email: geospatial@mdacorporation.com
URL: www.mdacorporation.com/geospatial



www.RADARSAT2.info

